Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace Table I beginning at page 16, with the following rewritten

Table I:

Table 1.

Sample	APCE	$\alpha_2 AP_{act}/\alpha_2 AP_{pro}$	N-terminal sequence(s) of α_2AP SEQ ID NO
	activity ^a	ratio ^b	<u>1</u> 5 10 15 20
Human	606	2.70	MEPLG RQLTS GPNQE QVSP L 12 NQEQV S PLT L LKLGN QEPGG 13
Chimpanzee	653	2.31	MEPLGRQLTSGPNQEQVSP14NQEQVS PLT LLKLGNQEPG15
Baboon	601	0.25	MEPLGWQLTSGPNQERVP PL16NQERVP PLT LLKLGNQEPGG17
Bovine	560	Single form	F SPVS TMEPL DLQLM DGQAQ° 18
Murine	662	Single form	VDLPG QQPVS EQAQQ K LPL P ^c 19
Ostrich	652	Single form	LQVDY L VLEV A ^c <u>20</u>

Table 1. Comparison of APCE activity, $\alpha_2 AP_{act}/\alpha_2 AP_{pro}$ ratio, and $\alpha_2 AP$ Nterminal sequence in human plasma with those in animal plasma. a RK(DABCYL)-TSGPNQEQE(EDANS)R substrate (SEQ ID NO:9) (100 μM, 10 μl) was added to 40 ml of plasma diluted with 150 µl of 50 mM Tris-150 mM NaCl-1mM EDTA, pH 7.5, and incubated at 22° C. The increase of fluorescence intensity was monitored with time at excitation and emission wavelengths of 360 and 460 nm, using a BIO-TEK FL600 fluorescence plate reader. APCE activity was obtained by linear regression analyses of early time points and reported as fluorescence intensity/hour. Plasma samples were prepared from citrated blood of 5 humans, 6 chimpanzees, 5 baboons, 10 cows, 6 mice, or 2 ostriches. $^{\text{b}}$ N-terminal sequence analysis of $\alpha_2\text{AP}$ purified from pooled human, chimpanzee and baboon plasma revealed two sequences. One sequence began with Met ($\alpha_2 AP_{pro}$); the second sequence started with Asn ($\alpha_2 AP_{act}$). The ratio of $\alpha_2 AP_{act}/\alpha_2 AP_{pro}$ was expressed as (pmol of Asn)/(pmol of Met). ^c Only a single N-terminal sequence was reported for purified α_2AP from bovine, murine and ostrich plasma (23-25).